UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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VOSTAL, ONDREJ C

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/710,362	SCHNEIDER, ERIC
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	O. C. VOSTAL	2453	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>11 November 2008</u>.
2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are pending in the application.
     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
     a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
     1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
     2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
     3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-23 presented for examination.

2.   This action is in response to remarks and arguments filed on November 11,

      2008, after non-final rejection of application 10/710362.

3.   The indicated claim rejections – 35 USC§ 102 of claims 1-15 are withdrawn in

      view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Broadhurst, US Patent Number

      6,560,634 B1; Damashek, US Patent Number 5,418,951; and Barry et al., US

      Patent Number 7,225,249 B1.

The New Grounds of Rejection

4.   Applicant's amendment and argument with respect to claims as filed on

      November 11, 2008, have been fully considered but they deemed to be moot in

      views of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

      obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

6.   Claims 1-3, 7-9, 13 14 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Broadhurst, US Patent Number 6,560,634 B1 and in views of

Damashek, US Patent Number 5,418,951.

7.   Regarding claim 1, Broadhurst discloses

(currently amended) a method comprising:

a.   receiving one or more identifiers (a domain name is the identifier) and one

        or more data request types (a type of search) (Broadhurst col 1 lines 35-

        44, col 1 lines 65-67, col 2 lines 1-15 and 32-40, col 5 lines 28-34; The

        availability of Internet domain names (e.g., "ibm.com," "Microsoft.com,"

        "netscape.com," etc.) is now a significant business issue, because a

        domain name is the identifier by which an individual, a company, a

        government entity, an educational institution, etc. (referred to collectively

        as simply "companies") can be found on the Internet. The term "domain

        name system (DNS) refers to a distributed database that is responsible for

        translating the Internet names into numerical addresses. The DNS

        comprises DNS servers or other machines that runs software permitting it

        to query a database (hosted either locally or on another machine) referred

        to as a DNS database. A user that wishes to check the availability of a

domain name in, for example, five different countries will typically submit

a separate Whois query, or its equivalent, to the domain-name registration

authority in each country. Specifically, the improved query server

searches for an existing domain names records in various domains and

then displays the results in a formatted manner, thus eliminating the need

for a user to perform individual searches. Once displayed, a user using

client computer 106 enters a domain name to search, for example "apple,"

and a type of search to be performed, for example "top 50 GDP countries"

(step 408).);

b.   generating and performing a first data request from at least one source

(domain name) identified by said one or more identifiers and having a data

type associated (MERCEDES.com.au, domain "ca" contains all the data in

"ca" plus all the data in "ab.ca," "on.ca," and "qb.ca.") with a first data

request type of said one or more data request types (Broadhurst fig 4, fig

5B, fig 6A and col 3 lines 1-3, 33-36 and 47-50 and col 4 lines 45-57; the

client program may generate a query at one computer. FIG. 4 depicts a

flow chart of the steps performed by the query engine of FIG. 1 when

searching for registered domain names. The client computer 106 is used

by the user to submit queries to query server 104. submit queries is

similar to first data request. Searching for registered domain names is

similar to first data request type.); and,

c.   retrieving at least one first result from the at least one source in response to said first data request (Broadhurst col 5 lines 20-25 and 27-30; Once the request is received, query engine 222 interrogates domain file 232 (step 404) and transmits all possible domains to search. Interrogates is similar to retrieving at least one first result. Once displayed, a user using client computer 106 enters a domain name to search, for example "apple", and a type of search.);

d.   generating and performing a second data request derived (further inquiry, subsequent query) from said one or more identifiers and from a second data request type of said one or more data request types (Broadhurst col 5 lines 27-30 and 45-60 and col 6 lines 10-38; Once displayed, a user using client computer 106 enters a domain name to search, for example "apple", and a type of search to be performed. A specialized search. A search for a registered domain name in a set of domains based on the accompanying specialized fields. Query engine 222 then invokes search engine 226 to spawn a number of search sub-processes (step 414). Query server 104 ultimately receives the response from DNS server 108 (step) 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the DNS servers 108 until all response have been received. If a response indicates that the domain-name database contains a DNS record associated with the domain name, query engine 222 flags that response signifying that the domain name has indeed been registered in the specified domain for

further inquiry. <u>Query engine 222 performs a subsequent query for all</u>

<u>registered domain names that support a Whois query (step 424)</u>. <u>In</u>

<u>response to the search request, the DNS server 108 searches its domain-</u>

<u>name database for a DNS record associated with the specified domain</u>

<u>name (step418)</u>.) and,

e.   retrieving at least one second result from the at least one source in

response to said second data request (Broadhurst col 6 lines 15-25;

<u>Query server 104 ultimately receives the response from DNS server 108</u>

<u>(step 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the DNS servers 108</u>

<u>until all responses have been received</u>. <u>Response from DNS server</u> is

similar to retrieving at least one second result.).

Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Damashek

discloses

f.   wherein said second data request (<u>query is submitted</u>, <u>no requirement on</u>

<u>the form the query must take</u>) is automatically generated based on said

first data request to select said at least one second result having content

associated with (<u>being similar to a reference document</u>), but not identified

by (<u>an unidentified document</u>), said first data request. (Damashek col 6

lines 33-43 and col 9 lines 59-63; <u>The unidentified document is scored</u>

<u>against each of the reference documents</u>. <u>The user can define the score-</u>

<u>threshold required for identifying a document as being similar to a</u>

<u>reference document with respect to language or topic</u>. <u>When a user-</u>

defined threshold is used, there is a possibility that an unidentified

document may not be identified as being similar to any of reference

documents.   The user can avoid having to set this threshold by allowing

the unidentified document to be identified with the reference document

that produced the highest score.   The query is submitted by the user.

The query represents the type of document that the user wishes to

retrieve from the database (i.e., documents with a similar topic or

language). There is no requirement on the form that the query must take.)

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying

Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that

provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches

simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Damashek's system

to provide a method of retrieving documents, in a particular language, from a

database by topic.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries

by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes creating

an n-gram array for each document in a database, parsing an unidentified

document or query into n-grams,   and based on the similarity score, identifying

retrieving, or sorting the document or query with-respect to language or topic.

8.   Regarding claim 2, Broadhurst discloses

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising at

least one of a generating and parsing said one or more identifiers and said one

or more data request types from at least one input source (Broadhurst col 5 lines

24-28; query engine 222 transmits a possible domain to search ".uk" with an

identification that the domain is part of the European Union and also from a top

50 GDP country. Transmits a possible domain to search is similar to generating

and parsing said one or more identifiers. Is part of the is similar to types from at

least one input source.).

9.   Regarding claim 3, Broadhurst discloses

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 2, wherein said at least one

input source is from at least one of a data file, internet content, audio signal,

closed caption text, activation of a hyperlink, network resource redirection,

autosearch, resource identifier, and user interface device (Broadhurst col 4 lines

23-28; Secondary storage device 230 includes a domain file 232 that includes a

listing of the available domains used by the search engine to create the queries.

Secondary storage device is similar to input source. Domain file is similar to data

file.).   .

10.   Regarding claim 7, Broadhurst discloses

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising

presenting said at least one second result from said second data request

(Broadhurst col 6 lines 15-25; Query server 104 ultimately receives the response

from DNS server 108 (step 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the

DNS servers 108 until all responses have been received. Response from DNS

server is similar to retrieving at least one second result.) either one of a before,

during, and after presenting said at least one first result from said first data

request (Broadhurst col 6 lines 38-44; the results from the initial query and/or

supplemental Whois query are presented to the user in a suitable display format.

In either case, query engine 222 collects, sorts and formats the results for display

to client computer 106. the results for display to is similar to presenting said at

least one second result.).

11.   Regarding claim 8, Broadhurst discloses

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising

generating and performing at least one additional data request based on from

said one or more identifiers and said one or more data request types

(Broadhurst col 5 lines 27-30 and 45-60 and col 6 lines 10-14; Once displayed, a

user using client computer 106 enters a domain name to search, for example

"apple", and a type of search to be performed. A specialized search. A search

for a registered domain name in a set of domains based on the accompanying

specialized fields. Query engine 222 then invokes search engine 226 to spawn a

number of search sub-processes (step 414).   Invokes search engine 226 to

spawn a number of search is similar to generating and performing zero or more

additional data requests. In response to the search request, the DNS server 108

searches its domain-name database for a DNS record associated with the

specified domain name (step418).), and retrieving at least one additional result

corresponding to said at least one additional data request (Broadhurst col 6 lines

15-25; Query server 104 ultimately receives the response from DNS server 108

(step 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the DNS servers 108 until all

responses have been received. Response from DNS server is similar to

retrieving zero or more additional results.).

12.   Regarding claim 9, Broadhurst discloses

        (currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 8, further comprising

        presenting said additional results from said at least one additional data request

        (Broadhurst col 6 lines 15-25; Query server 104 ultimately receives the response

        from DNS server 108 (step 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the

        DNS servers 108 until all responses have been received. Response from DNS

        server is similar to retrieving at least one second result.) either one of a before,

        during, and after presenting said at least one first result from said first data

        request (Broadhurst col 6 lines 38-44; the results from the initial query and/or

        supplemental Whois query are presented to the user in a suitable display format.

        In either case, query engine 222 collects, sorts and formats the results for display

to client computer 106. the results for display to is similar to presenting said zero

or more additional results.).

13.   Regarding claim 13, Broadhurst discloses

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising

returning from at least one registration server an address or a resource

corresponding to at least one identifier of said one or more identifiers (Broadhurst

col 4 lines 42-50; resource records that describe all the registered domain

names within it's zone. Domain name is similar to identifier.).

14.   Regarding claim 14, Broadhurst discloses

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 13, wherein said at least

one registration server (DNS servers) is selected from a group consisting of one

or more a domain name system, a fictitious domain name system, a multilingual

naming system, a keyword system, a telephone naming and numbering system,

a user naming system, an address naming system, a catalog naming system, a

document naming system, a resource naming system, an image naming system,

a geographic naming system, a government naming system, a motor vehicle

identifier naming system, and an identification naming system (Broadhurst col 2

lines 42-55 and col 4 lines 35-67; a data processing system with DNS servers,

each responsible for maintaining registration records of domain names for an

associated domain. These specialized fields allow the user to create a

specialized dome name search in various environments. For example, a user
may select to search for a domain name located in a top 50 GDP country. A
"zone" contains the domain names and data that domain contains. specialized
domain name is similar to one naming system. Examples of naming systems
domain names provided in reference. Zone is similar to a geographic naming
system.).

15.   Regarding claim 20, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of
        endeavor Damashek discloses
        (new) the method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein said first data request
        comprises a content data string and said second data request is generated
        based on said content data string to select said at least one second result having
        content associated with, but not identified by, said content data string (string of
        characters) (Damashek col 4 lines 63-67 and col 5 lines 1-5; The allowable n-
        gram characters are defined by the user. For example, the n-gram elements for
        a particular language may be restricted to the letters of the alphabet for
        languages of interest and a space (i.e., ".sub.—"). Strings of characters may also
        be eliminated or replaced by a user-defined character or string of characters.).

        Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the
        time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying
        Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that

provides <u>searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches</u>

<u>simultaneously, transparent to the user</u> with the features of Damashek's system

<u>to provide a method of retrieving documents, in a particular language, from a</u>

<u>database by topic.</u>

The motivation being <u>a query for registered domain names in multiple countries</u>

by removing <u>separate search requests to each domain</u> which includes <u>creating</u>

<u>an n-gram array for each document in a database, parsing an unidentified</u>

<u>document or query into n-grams,</u>   <u>and based on the similarity score, identifying</u>

<u>retrieving, or sorting the document or query with-respect to language or topic.</u>

16.   Regarding claim 21, Broadhurst discloses

        (new) the method, as set forth in claim 1, further comprising parsing said one or

        more identifiers and said one or more data request types from at least one input

        source, said at least one input source being received from a user interface device

        (<u>graphical user interface</u>) from a browser (Broadhurst col 3 lines 25-35 and col 7

        lines 15-23; <u>The query server receives the query from the client computer either</u>

        <u>directly or, alternatively, via one or more intermediary computers such as one</u>

        <u>operated by an Internet access provider, an on-line service, etc</u>. <u>The format of</u>

        <u>the query can take any of a number of forms (e.g., with switches in a command</u>

        <u>line or check boxes in a graphical user interface</u>. <u>This searching capability is</u>

        <u>available to any Web enabled client browser</u>.).

17.   Claims 4-6, 10-12, 15-19, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

        being unpatentable over Broadhurst, US Patent Number 6,560,634 B1 and in

        views of Damashek, US Patent Number 5,418,951, as applied to claims 1-3 and

        8 above, and further in views of Barry et al., US Patent Number 7,225,249 B1,

        hereinafter Barry.

18.   Regarding claim 4, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of

        endeavor Barry disclose

        (currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 3, further comprising

        inputting said one or more identifiers and said one or more data request types

        into one of a browser location field, text box, command line, speech to text

        interface, optical recognition interface, and magnetic recognition interface (Barry

        col 5 lines 13-18, col 31 lines 55-67 and col 57 lines 49-55; since the custom

        application required to interface with the legacy system can be delivered via the

        public Internet and run within a standard web-browser. A "Criteria" window is

        displayed such as the example window display 2460 shown in FIG. 25(d) which

        enables the customer to select from among the following criteria to be used in the

        query: priority, status, indentifier, open date, and ticket number. to select from

        among is similar to inputting. Report Requestor client application 212 gains

        access to the metadata stored at the Report Manager server 250 through

messaging. If the metadata passes the validation tests, the request type is then determined and the appropriate service will be invoked after which a standard response is sent back to the requesting client. Request type is then determined and standard response is sent back is similar to data request types into one of a browser...).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

19.   Regarding claim 5, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 2, wherein said generating and parsing said one or more identifiers comprises employing one or more of a word generation method, category of interest, dictionary, thesaurus, prefix, suffix, word root, word stem, set of heuristic naming rules, namespace syntax, identifier equivalent, language translation, phonetic spelling, phonemes, identifier watch list, list of desirable descriptors, personal identifier portfolio, competitor identifier portfolio, mnemonic method, abbreviation, namespace mapping, identifier mapping, delimiter mapping, rhyming method, name-to-number conversion, number-to-name conversion, and identifier history (Barry col 3 lines 40-50; report management applications enabling a customer to request, specify, customize and schedule delivery or reports pertaining to customer's real time "unpriced" call detail. enabling a customer to request, specify, customize is similar to consulting. Reports pertaining to customer's is similar to list of desirable descriptors and personal identifier portfolio.)   .

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or

more telecommunications network management services provided by remote

servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries

by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide

connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various

telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

20.   Regarding claim 6, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of

endeavor Barry disclose

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein said one or

more data request types is selected from a group including a prefix request, a

suffix request, a command request, a resolution request, a redirection request, a

search request, an identifier registration request, a commerce request, a

subscription request, a navigation request, a dialing request, a messaging

request, a conferencing request, a vendor request, a service request, a login

request, a status request, an authorization request, and a reference request

(Barry col 31 lines 67, col 34 lines 18-21 and col 54 lines 55-59   ; If the Metadata

passes the validation tests, the request type is then determined.   Report

Manager server creates a file including the metadata using the same file name

as the report/data file, but having the following suffix: *.mtd or *.mtd_zip

Interfacing with the Service Inquiry application server 36 via the common objects

framework are the StarOE server, e.g. for user profile information, as well as other Service Inquiry specific data. Common objects framework is similar to selected from a group. Service Inquiry specific data is similar to a search request.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

21.   Regarding claim 10, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose

(original) the method, as set forth in claim 8, wherein said at least one data request is performed by at least one service provider (Barry col 8 lines 27-39; telecommunications network application delivery system for delivering an integrated suite of customer network management tools to customer of telecommunications service providers using a Web browser paradigm.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

22.   Regarding claim 11, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 10, wherein said at least

one service provider provides at least one of identifier registration services,

search engine services, internet provider services, application services,

information services, reference services, knowledge base services, web hosting

services, publishing services, communication services, telecommunication

services, incorporation services, trademark services, bookmark services,

mapping services, image services, delivery services, messaging services,

conferencing services, name resolution services, redirection services, registry

services, renewal services, alert services, escrow and transfer services, valuation

services, auction services and listing services (Barry col 8 lines 27-39 and 60-67;

telecommunications network application delivery system for delivering an

integrated suite of customer network management tools to customer of

telecommunications service providers using a Web browser paradigm. One or

more presentation services objects for the presentation of telecom network

management options and customer requested telecommunications network

management data. telecommunications service providers is similar to

telecommunications services.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying

Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that

provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches

simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that

provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or

more telecommunications network management services provided by remote

servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries

by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide

connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various

telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

23.   Regarding claim 12, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of

endeavor Barry disclose

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein each said one or

more identifiers comprise at least one of a valid domain name, fictitious domain

name, domain name having a top level domain alias (TLDA), multilingual domain

name, phone number, keyword, Publisher Item Identifier (PII), Digital Object

Identifier (DOI), Inter Deposit Digital Number (IDDN), International Standard Book

Number (ISBN), International Standard Technical Report Number (ISRN),

International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), Serial Item and Contribution

Identifier (SICI), Book Item and Component Identifier (BICI), European Article

Number (EAN), Universal Product Code (UPC), Standard Address Number

(SAN), international Standard Audiovisual Number (ISAN), International Standard

Work Code (ISWC), International Standard Music Number (ISMN), International

Standard Recording Code (ISRC), Intellectual Property Identification (IPI),

Uniform File Identifier (UFI), Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), Persistent

Uniform Resource Locator (PURL), Universally Unique Identifier (UUID), Globally

Unique Identifier (GUID), Namespace Identifier (NID), Bank Identification Number

(BIN), Personal Identification Number (PIN), Mod 10 Number, credit card

number, Electronic Serial Number (ESN), Mobile Identification Number (MIN),

Automatic Number Identification (ANI), Social Security Number (SSN), Employer

Identification Number (EIN), Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), Vehicle

Identification Number (VIN), World manufacturer identifier (WMI), Manufacturer

Identification Number (MIN), Market Identifier Code (MIC), Standard Industrial

Classification (SIC), Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), Stock Keeping

Unit number (SKU), International Business Entity Identifier (IBEI), Institution

Identification Code (IIC), National Provider Identifier (NPI), Dunn and Bradstreet

Number (DUNS), SEC file number, patent number, trademark number, serial

number, charter number, policy number, certification number, document

identifier, reference number, invoice number, transaction identifier, validation

code, account number, merchant code, reseller code, affiliate code, authorization

code, network identifier, user identifier, PCP key, digital certificate, driver license

number, license plate number, trademark, service mark, tradename, fictitious

name, company name, DBA, AKA, stock symbol, station identifier, broadcast

station call letters, ham radio call letters, broadcast frequency number, street

name, street address, ZIP code, IP address, host, e-mail address, ICQ number,

nickname, screen name, username, alias, handle, document title, book title, song

title, movie title, phrase, slogan, machine readable code, glyph, image, icon,

animation, sequence of musical notes, date, time, name, abbreviation,

mnemonic, moniker, label and token (Barry col 14 lines 5-10, col 111 lines 48-54

and col 112 lines 50-58; entry of the enterprise URL, such as HTTPS ://www

enterprise com. URL is a specific URI, and an example is provided. server-

generated session identifier (id). Unique transaction identifier is similar to

transaction identifier.).

24.   Regarding claim 15, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of

endeavor Barry disclose

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 1, wherein said at least one

data request comprises a prefix request and said one or more identifiers

comprise an identifier prefix and at least one identifier (Barry col 82 lines 43-45

and col 83 lines 55-62; selection of the Dailing Plan "Retrieve" button 2975 in

FIG. 29(k) enables a web page display of a Retrieve Dialing Plans. From this

display, a customer may specify search criteria. Specify search criteria is similar

to data request is. Values in the drop-down list and is required entry when

"IDDD" is the termination type: a Prefix Digits field 3035 for entering the numbers

at the beginning. Prefix Digits are similar to identifier prefix of the identifier.

Prefix Digits field is similar to prefix request.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or more telecommunications network management services provided by remote servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes to provide connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.

25.   Regarding claim 16, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose

(currently amended) the method, as set forth in claim 15, wherein said at least one identifier prefix comprises at least one of a Edit prefix for editing, Handle prefix for aliasing, List prefix for listing, Status prefix for obtaining status, History prefix for listing a history, Watch prefix for adding to a watch list, Renew prefix for renewing, Transfer prefix for transferring, Escrow prefix for escrowing,

Consolidate prefix for consolidating, Auction prefix for auctioning, Bid prefix for

bidding, Value prefix for valuating, Buy prefix for buying, Sell prefix for selling,

Lease prefix for leasing, Generate prefix for generating, WHOIS prefix for

obtaining contact information, Expire prefix for determining an expiry date,

Registrar prefix for listing a corresponding domain name registration provider,

Tools prefix for accessing technical information, Redirect prefix for redirecting,

Lock prefix for locking, Email prefix for accessing e-mail services, WebHost prefix

for accessing hosting services, Incorporate prefix for accessing business

formation services, Trademark prefix for accessing trademark information, Geo

prefix for accessing location information, and Dial prefix for accessing dialing

services from said at least one identifier (Barry col 83 lines 55-62; a Prefix Digits

field 3035 for entering the numbers at the beginning of the terminating number.

Prefix Digits is similar to Dial prefix for accessing dialing services.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying

Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that

provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches

simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Barry's system that

provides a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or

more telecommunications network management services provided by remote

servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.

The motivation being <u>a query for registered domain names in multiple countries</u>

by removing <u>separate search requests to each domain</u> which includes <u>to provide</u>

<u>connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various</u>

<u>telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.</u>

26.   Regarding claim 17, Broadhurst discloses

(currently amended) a device comprising:

c.   said processor (<u>also work well with multi-processor machines</u>) being

adapted to receive one or more identifiers (<u>a domain name is the</u>

<u>identifier</u>) and one or more data request types (<u>a type of search</u>)

(Broadhurst col 1 lines 35-44, col 1 lines 65-67, col 2 lines 1-15 and 32-40,

col 5 lines 28-34 and col 7 lines 20-25; <u>The availability of Internet domain</u>

<u>names (e.g., "ibm.com," "Microsoft.com," "netscape.com," etc.) is now a</u>

<u>significant business issue, because a domain name is the identifier by</u>

<u>which an individual, a company, a government entity, an educational</u>

<u>institution, etc. (referred to collectively as simply "companies") can be</u>

<u>found on the Internet. The term "domain name system (DNS) refers to a</u>

<u>distributed database that is responsible for translating the Internet names</u>

<u>into numerical addresses. The DNS comprises DNS servers or other</u>

<u>machines that runs software permitting it to query a database (hosted</u>

<u>either locally or on another machine) referred to as a DNS database. A</u>

user that wishes to check the availability of a domain name in, for

example, five different countries will typically submit a separate Whois

query, or its equivalent, to the domain-name registration authority in each

country. Specifically, the improved query server searches for an existing

domain names records in various domains and then displays the results in

a formatted manner, thus eliminating the need for a user to perform

individual searches. Once displayed, a user using client computer 106

enters a domain name to search, for example "apple," and a type of

search to be performed, for example "top 50 GDP countries" (step 408).

Methods consistent with the present invention also work well with multi-

processor machines. May be implemented as a combination of hardware

and software or in hardware alone is similar to being adapted.);

d.   said processor being adapted (Broadhurst FIG 2, col 4 line 1 and col 7

lines 20-35; fig2 shows a CPU. a central processing unit ("CPU") 240 is

similar to processor. also work well with multi-processor machines. May

be implemented as a combination of hardware and software or in

hardware alone is similar to being adapted.) to generate and perform a

first data request from at least one source (domain name) identified by

said one or more identifiers and having a data type associated

(MERCEDES.com.au, domain "ca" contains all the data in "ca" plus all the

data in "ab.ca," "on.ca," and "qb.ca.") with a first data request type of said

one or more data request types (Broadhurst fig 4, fig 5B, fig 6A and col 3

lines 1-3, 33-36 and 47-50 and col 4 lines 45-57; the client program may generate a query at one computer. FIG. 4 depicts a flow chart of the steps performed by the query engine of FIG. 1 when searching for registered domain names. The client computer 106 is used by the user to submit queries to query server 104. submit queries is similar to first data request. Searching for registered domain names is similar to first data request type.); and,

e.   said processor being adapted (Broadhurst FIG 2, col 4 line 1 and col 7 lines 20-35; fig2 shows a CPU. a central processing unit ("CPU") 240 is similar to processor. also work well with multi-processor machines. May be implemented as a combination of hardware and software or in hardware alone is similar to being adapted.) to retrieve at least one first result from the at least one source in response to said first data request (Broadhurst col 5 lines 20-25 and 27-30; Once the request is received, query engine 222 interrogates domain file 232 (step 404) and transmits all possible domains to search. Interrogates is similar to retrieving at least one first result. Once displayed, a user using client computer 106 enters a domain name to search, for example "apple", and a type of search.);

f.   said processor being adapted (Broadhurst FIG 2, col 4 line 1 and col 7 lines 20-35; fig2 shows a CPU. a central processing unit ("CPU") 240 is similar to processor. also work well with multi-processor machines. May be implemented as a combination of hardware and software or in

hardware alone is similar to being adapted.) to generate and perform a

second data request derived (further inquiry, subsequent query) from

said one or more identifiers and from a second data request type of said

one or more data request types ~~at any time after said receiving said one or~~

~~more identifiers and said plurality of data request types~~ (Broadhurst col 5

lines 27-30 and 45-60 and col 6 lines 10-38; Once displayed, a user using

client computer 106 enters a domain name to search, for example "apple",

and a type of search to be performed. A specialized search. A search for

a registered domain name in a set of domains based on the

accompanying specialized fields. Query engine 222 then invokes search

engine 226 to spawn a number of search sub-processess (step 414).

Query server 104 ultimately receives the response from DNS server 108

(step) 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the DNS wervers

108 until all response have been received. If a response indicates that the

domain-name database contains a DNS record associated with the

domain name, query engine 222 flags that response signifying that the

domain name has indeed been registered in the specified domain for

further inquiry. Query engine 222 performs a subsequent query for all

registered domain names that support a Whois query (step 424).   In

response to the search request, the DNS server 108 searches its domain-

name database for a DNS record associated with the specified domain

name (step418).) and,

g.   said processor being adapted (Broadhurst FIG 2, col 4 line 1 and col 7

        lines 20-35; fig2 shows a CPU. <u>a central processing unit ("CPU") 240</u> is

        similar to processor. <u>also work well with multi-processor machines.</u> <u>May</u>

        <u>be implemented as a combination of hardware and software or in</u>

        <u>hardware alone</u> is similar to being adapted.) to retrieve at least one

        second result from at least one source in response said second data

        request (Broadhurst col 6 lines 15-25; <u>Query server 104 ultimately</u>

        <u>receives the response from DNS server 108 (step 420) and keeps a</u>

        <u>record of all responses from the DNS servers 108 until all responses have</u>

        <u>been received.</u> <u>Response from DNS server</u> is similar to retrieving at least

        one second result.).

Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Barry disclose

a.   a processor (Barry col 4 lines 1-10; <u>physical and logical information</u>

        <u>relating to the circuits.</u> <u>circuits</u> is similar to processor.);

b.   a memory in operative association with said processor (Barry col 130 lines

        25-30; <u>loads system tables into memory.</u> <u>loads system tables</u> is similar to

        operative association.);

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying

Broadhurst's system that provides the user <u>an improved query server</u> that

provides <u>searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches</u>

<u>simultaneously, transparent to the user</u> with the features of Barry's system that

provides <u>a graphical user interface for enabling a user to interact with one or</u>

<u>more telecommunications network management services provided by remote</u>

<u>servers located in a telecommunications services provider's Intranet.</u>

The motivation being <u>a query for registered domain names in multiple countries</u>

by removing <u>separate search requests to each domain</u> which includes <u>to provide</u>

<u>connectivity to enterprise legacy systems without need to navigate various</u>

<u>telephone exchanges, dialing standards or signal standards.</u>

Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Damashek

discloses

h.   wherein said second data request (<u>query is submitted, no requirement on</u>

        <u>the form the query must take</u>) is automatically generated based on said

        first data request to select said at least one second result having content

        associated with (<u>being similar to a reference document</u>), but not identified

        by (<u>an unidentified document</u>), said first data request. (Damashek col 6

        lines 33-43 and col 9 lines 59-63; <u>The unidentified document is scored</u>

        <u>against each of the reference documents. The user can define the score-</u>

        <u>threshold required for identifying a document as being similar to a</u>

        <u>reference document with respect to language or topic. When a user-</u>

defined threshold is used, there is a possibility that an unidentified

document may not be identified as being similar to any of reference

documents.   The user can avoid having to set this threshold by allowing

the unidentified document to be identified with the reference document

that produced the highest score.   The query is submitted by the user.

The query represents the type of document that the user wishes to

retrieve from the database (i.e., documents with a similar topic or

language). There is no requirement on the form that the query must

take.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying

Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that

provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches

simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Damashek's system

to provide a method of retrieving documents, in a particular language, from a

database by topic.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries

by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes creating

an n-gram array for each document in a database, parsing an unidentified

document or query into n-grams,   and based on the similarity score, identifying

retrieving, or sorting the document or query with-respect to language or topic.

27.   Regarding claim 18, Broadhurst discloses

(currently amended) a computer program product comprising computer readable

program code stored on a computer readable medium (Broadhurst col 5 lines 3-

5; these aspects may be stored on or read from other computer-readable media,

such as secondary storage devices, like hard disks, floppy disks and CD-ROM.

aspects may be stored on is similar to program code stored.), the program code

being adapted to execute a method for:

a.   receiving one or more identifiers (a domain name is the identifier) and one

        or more data request types (a type of search) (Broadhurst col 1 lines 35-

        44, col 1 lines 65-67, col 2 lines 1-15 and 32-40, col 5 lines 28-34; The

        availability of Internet domain names (e.g., "ibm.com," "Microsoft.com,"

        "netscape.com," etc.) is now a significant business issue, because a

        domain name is the identifier by which an individual, a company, a

        government entity, an educational institution, etc. (referred to collectively

        as simply "companies") can be found on the Internet. The term "domain

        name system (DNS) refers to a distributed database that is responsible for

        translating the Internet names into numerical addresses. The DNS

        comprises DNS servers or other machines that runs software permitting it

        to query a database (hosted either locally or on another machine) referred

to as a DNS database. A user that wishes to check the availability of a

domain name in, for example, five different countries will typically submit

a separate Whois query, or its equivalent, to the domain-name registration

authority in each country. Specifically, the improved query server

searches for an existing domain names records in various domains and

then displays the results in a formatted manner, thus eliminating the need

for a user to perform individual searches. Once displayed, a user using

client computer 106 enters a domain name to search, for example "apple,"

and a type of search to be performed, for example "top 50 GDP countries"

(step 408).),

b.   generating and performing a first data request from at least one source

(domain name) identified by said one or more identifiers and having a data

type associated (MERCEDES.com.au, domain "ca" contains all the data in

"ca" plus all the data in "ab.ca," "on.ca," and "qb.ca.") with a first data

request type of said one or more data request types (Broadhurst fig 4, fig

5B, fig 6A and col 3 lines 1-3, 33-36 and 47-50 and col 4 lines 45-57; the

client program may generate a query at one computer. FIG. 4 depicts a

flow chart of the steps performed by the query engine of FIG. 1 when

searching for registered domain names. The client computer 106 is used

by the user to submit queries to query server 104. submit queries is

similar to first data request. Searching for registered domain names is

similar to first data request type.); and,

    c.   retrieving at least one first result from the at least one source in response to said first data request (Broadhurst col 5 lines 20-25 and 27-30; <u>Once the request is received, query engine 222 interrogates domain file 232 (step 404) and transmits all possible domains to search. Interrogates</u> is similar to retrieving at least one first result. <u>Once displayed, a user using client computer 106 enters a domain name to search, for example "apple", and a type of search.</u>),

    d.   generating and performing a second data request derived (<u>further inquiry, subsequent query</u>) from said one or more identifiers and from a second data request type of said one or more data request types (Broadhurst col 5 lines 27-30 and 45-60 and col 6 lines 10-38; <u>Once displayed, a user using client computer 106 enters a domain name to search, for example "apple", and a type of search to be performed. A specialized search. A search for a registered domain name in a set of domains based on the accompanying specialized fields. Query engine 222 then invokes search engine 226 to spawn a number of search sub-processes (step 414). Query server 104 ultimately receives the response from DNS server 108 (step) 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the DNS servers 108 until all response have been received. If a response indicates that the domain-name database contains a DNS record associated with the domain name, query engine 222 flags that response signifying that the domain name has indeed been registered in the specified domain for</u>

further inquiry. Query engine 222 performs a subsequent query for all

registered domain names that support a Whois query (step 424).   In

response to the search request, the DNS server 108 searches its domain-

name database for a DNS record associated with the specified domain

name (step418).) and,

e. retrieving at least one second result from the at least one source in

response to said second data request (Broadhurst col 6 lines 15-25;

Query server 104 ultimately receives the response from DNS server 108

(step 420) and keeps a record of all responses from the DNS servers 108

until all responses have been received. Response from DNS server is

similar to retrieving at least one second result.).

Broadhurst do not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Damashek discloses

f. wherein said second data request (query is submitted,   no requirement on

the form the query must take) is automatically generated based on said

first data request to select said at least one second result having content

associated with (being similar to a reference document), but not identified

by (an unidentified document), said first data request. (Damashek col 6

lines 33-43 and col 9 lines 59-63; The unidentified document is scored

against each of the reference documents. The user can define the score-

threshold required for identifying a document as being similar to a

reference document with respect to language or topic. When a user-

defined threshold is used, there is a possibility that an unidentified

document may not be identified as being similar to any of reference

documents. The user can avoid having to set this threshold by allowing

the unidentified document to be identified with the reference document

that produced the highest score. The query is submitted by the user.

The query represents the type of document that the user wishes to

retrieve from the database (i.e., documents with a similar topic or

language). There is no requirement on the form that the query must

take.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying

Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that

provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches

simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Damashek's system

to provide a method of retrieving documents, in a particular language, from a

database by topic.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries

by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes creating

an n-gram array for each document in a database, parsing an unidentified

document or query into n-grams, and based on the similarity score, identifying

retrieving, or sorting the document or query with-respect to language or topic.

28.   Regarding claim 19, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of

endeavor Damashek discloses

(new) the computer readable medium, as set forth in claim 18, wherein said first

data request comprises a content data string and said second data request is

generated based on said content data string to select said at least one second

result having content associated with, but not identified by, said content data

string (string of characters) (Damashek col 4 lines 63-67 and col 5 lines 1-5; The

allowable n-gram characters are defined by the user. For example, the n-gram

elements for a particular language may be restricted to the letters of the alphabet

for languages of interest and a space (i.e., ".sub.—"). Strings of characters may

also be eliminated or replaced by a user-defined character or string of

characters.).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying

Broadhurst's system that provides the user an improved query server that

provides searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches

simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Damashek's system

to provide a method of retrieving documents, in a particular language, from a

database by topic.

The motivation being <u>a query for registered domain names in multiple countries</u> by removing <u>separate search requests to each domain</u> which includes <u>creating an n-gram array for each document in a database, parsing an unidentified document or query into n-grams,</u>   and based on the similarity score, identifying <u>retrieving, or sorting the document or query with-respect to language or topic.</u>

29.   Regarding claim 22, Broadhurst does not disclose, but in a similar field of endeavor Damashek discloses

(new) the device, as set forth in claim 17, wherein said first data request comprises a content data string and said second data request is generated based on said content data string to select said at least one second result having content associated with, but not identified by, said content data string (<u>string of characters</u>) (Damashek col 4 lines 63-67 and col 5 lines 1-5; <u>The allowable n-gram characters are defined by the user. For example, the n-gram elements for a particular language may be restricted to the letters of the alphabet for languages of interest and a space (i.e., ".sub.—"). Strings of characters may also be eliminated or replaced by a user-defined character or string of characters.</u>).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to readily recognize the advantage of modifying Broadhurst's system that provides the user <u>an improved query server</u> that provides <u>searching techniques by performing a multitude to searches</u>

simultaneously, transparent to the user with the features of Damashek's system

to provide a method of retrieving documents, in a particular language, from a

database by topic.

The motivation being a query for registered domain names in multiple countries

by removing separate search requests to each domain which includes creating

an n-gram array for each document in a database, parsing an unidentified

document or query into n-grams, and based on the similarity score, identifying

retrieving, or sorting the document or query with-respect to language or topic.

30.   Regarding claim 23, Broadhurst discloses

(new) the device, as set forth in claim 17, wherein said processor is adapted to

parse said one or more identifiers and said one or more data request types from

at least one input source, said at least one input source being received from a

user interface device (graphical user interface) from a browser (Broadhurst col 3

lines 25-35 and col 7 lines 15-23; The query server receives the query from the

client computer either directly or, alternatively, via one or more intermediary

computers such as one operated by an Internet access provider, an on-line

service, etc. The format of the query can take any of a number of forms (e.g.,

with switches in a command line or check boxes in a graphical user interface.

This searching capability is available to any Web enabled client browser.).

Conclusion

31.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in

37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed

within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory

action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory

action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

32.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to O. Charlie Vostal whose telephone number is

571-270-3992. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30am to 5:00pm

EST Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is

571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR

only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-

direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-

free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service

Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-

9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/O. C. Vostal/
Examiner
Art unit 2453
April 2009

/ARIO ETIENNE/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2457